THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. - RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST. 19, 1865. NO. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

BURNING OF OLD C. S. LABRATORY BUILDING, IN RICHMOND!

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF SHELL—ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND A NEGRO SEVERELY WOUNDED.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the cluster of wooden buildings known as the old Confederate States Laboratory, situated in the hollow east of the canal, between the old battery and the pump house, took fire from some cause not certainly known, and were entirely destroyed. In these buildings and scattered about the grounds around, were thousands upon thousands of loaded shell, which kept up an incessant explosion for upwards of two hours, the reports from which could only be compared to the thundering peals that resounded from the three hundred and eighty thousand shells that exploded in the vast number of laboratory buildings destroyed in Richmond on the memorable third of April last. Fragments of these deadly missiles were scattered in every direction for nearly a mile from the scene of conflagration, but fortunately for the inhabitants nearest their position, when set off by the heat, directed the principal force up the canal and over to Hollywood Cemetery, where but few persons resided. On various parts of Oregon Hill large pieces were shot through the buildings, which greatly alarmed the inmates, and becoming panic-stricken, most of the families soon vacated their houses and fled for refuge in more protected parts of the city. One fragment passed through the front and back door of a residence the Penitentiary, which came near stalking a citizen who was sitting in the yard.

The combustible contents of the buildings destroyed rendered it perilous for any one to approach too near, and therefore, as soon as it became known to the military directors of the police force of the city, a heavy guard was placed on both sides of the canal, near the Oregon Hill bridge, with instructions to keep back those whose curiosity might overleap their caution and carry them in the way of danger. In consequence of this regulation, we are therefore compelled to write our account from what we could gather from parties who happened to be near the place at the time the fire was first discovered.—Once or twice we became impatient and attempted, during the lull in the explosions, to execute a flank movement and get nearer to the spot, but each time the whizz of flying fragments over our head caused a hasty retreat; and right willingly we sought a place where there was no danger.

The first direct account came from a negro boy named Holt, who, when he reached us, was streaming with blood from one of his legs which had been struck by a piece of shell, and had a bunch of flesh scooped entirely out, leaving his limb a few inches above the knee bare to the bone. Besides his injuries in this respect, his head was swinged, and nearly destitute of hair. From this negro, who was half scared to death, we learn that himself and a Mr. John Hooker, a member of the Eleventh United States Infantry Band, were in one of the buildings getting musket caps, when suddenly one of them which Mr. Hooker was handling exploded and communicated with a number of others, suddenly shooting up in the air and setting the building on fire.—He recollects nothing more till he found himself a few yards outside the enclosure in the custody of some one who was dragging him off. We heard the report several times repeated that this negro was the author of the conflagration, but incline to the opinion that the assertion is without foundation, for we were subsequently told by Mr. James Keith that himself and another man dragged the negro from the building where he would undoubtedly have perished had he remained there many minutes longer.—*Richmond Repulic.*

The Kentucky Election.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Tuesday last, says, refering to the Kentucky elections:

The majorities returned for the Abolition candidates in the counties of Kenton and Campbell, opposite to the city, were, to a great extent, the result of direct interference. Democratic citizens were arrested and sent to prison. A large number of old and prominent citizens and voters were not allowed to approach the polls. The timid were frightened away by threats. Voting was only done at great personal risk and hazard.

We hope the Government will take due notice of these proceedings. If our system of election is changed, Europe may fairly say that Democratic institutions have not stood the test of civil convulsions.

Cabinet Changes--Treatment of Prisoners.

A Washington dispatch says:

Rumors are circulating again that John Covode is to succeed Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, and that Mr. Seward is also to retire; but the probabilities are against any change in the Cabinet.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of New York, and Generals F. Wilcox and Lee, of Boston, it is said, have been summoned to testify as to the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Union Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt JUSTIN RODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
S. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL
AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, PRINCIPAL.

July 18, 1865. 30—4w.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

IT IS DOUBTLESS GRATIFYING to thousands in this State, to witness the disposition manifested by President Johnson, to grant pardons to such of our citizens as are included in the excepted classes.

We have already announced the pardon recently of George W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, Jonathan Worth, and W. S. Mason of this city, of Dr. W. J. Hawkins of Warren and Col. T. R. Caldwell of Burke. We inadvertently omitted yesterday the name of Col. Wm. Johnson of Charlotte, who has been pardoned since the *Standard* contradicted the rumor.

Besides these there are many others of our best citizens, already about 1000 applicants, who have lost severely by the war, property holders, and others liable for holding office, whom our people would rejoice to see the early recipients of the President's clemency.

We believe the President and Governor may be re-assured, if indeed they have not already been made fully satisfied, that there are few, (indeed we have not heard of a single case,) if any, who apply for pardon from this State who are prompted by any bad motive or purpose towards the government. If there be a man in the State who is so purblind, as not to be willing to accept of the situation, and who will not in future maintain and support the Union and the government, such an one would not be pardoned by our consent. We would hold him in his present condition until doomsday, until he in good faith was ready to subscribe to the oath required. But we know no such man in North Carolina—no man who is looking to ulterior purposes or influenced by improper motives. There are perhaps several, whom the loyal people of several counties, desire to represent them in the approaching Convention and the next Congress. We hope in good time their pardons will be granted. Gentlemen in whom the people and the government, cannot otherwise than have confidence in their future fidelity and devotion to the Union, would not certainly be improper objects of Executive clemency.

CANDIDATES FOR THE APPROACHING State Convention are more tardy than usual, in announcing their names and taking their positions, and the people generally seem to be as backward. In this County we observe that Messrs. W. H. Hood, and J. L. Pennington have announced themselves as candidates, having in connection with C. J. Rogers, Esq., been recommended by several precinct meetings. Mr. C. J. Rogers prefers to submit his claims to a county convention, wishing no division in his party. We have heretofore stated that Messrs. B. F. Moore, Esq., Col. W. H. Harrison and Nathan Ivey, Esq., have also been suggested, and we believe the name of A. F. Page Esq., has also been recommended.

We presume no County Convention will be called. The days of caucuses and cliques have been numbered, we hope. So far as we can see, the results of the war have knocked the bottom out of all parties, and now we hear of nothing but one sentiment in regard to Union and reconstruction.

Selections for a State Convention should be free from partyism and demagoguism. The people should determine to select the most fit men for the work without regard to personal or partizan considerations. Of course a man who is not a sound, loyal man should not be named for the position, but beyond this we should look for the highest moral and mental qualifications. We want no party machinery at this juncture. Let each man who has been designated by his friends or who desires the position, announce himself in a Circular to the people, and let the people make their own selection. They will be very apt, if no improper influences are brought to bear on the election, to select the right men.

The Georgia corespondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* mentions a rumor that Southern planters are shipping negroes to Canada.

What will not these scribblers for the Northern papers say next? We think there are colored people in the South who would do much better for themselves to go to the Northern States or to Canada, but our people would prefer that that class of colored persons if any remain, would stay with us. So far as the masses of the blacks are concerned, if the Southern people could do so, they would take them all up in one night and distribute them before breakfast next morning, *pro rata* according to wealth and population, throughout the six New England States. Those who are in theory such advocates for negro equality, ought to have the opportunity to enjoy its full benefits. Negrophobia seems to be so strong in New England, it would require the distribution of about three million of blacks in those States, to cure the disease.

REPUDIATION BOTH IN principle and practice, has been heretofore almost universally disapproved by the people of North Carolina. Under the most trying circumstances prior to the war, they have as by intuition, declared as one man in opposition to it. Its manifest violation of one of the most essential elements of morality, its tendency to promote both private, and public demoralization, the injury, if not the pecuniary ruin which it may bring upon the innocent, the widow and the orphan, all have impressed our people with its wickedness and crime. Her self-respect, her punctilious regard to her pledges, her purpose to maintain her integrity, have heretofore secured to North Carolina her highest encomium, "the honest Old North State."

This question is likely to be largely discussed during the remainder of the period which must elapse before North Carolina is restored to the Union. It is perhaps one of the most important subjects which she has ever contemplated. How far she is morally bound as a State in actual rebellion against the Government, to respect her contracts during this period? To what extent she is committed to her Public School Fund, her Sinking Fund, to her foreign creditors and to her own citizens, for the payment of debts contracted during the war for war purposes, and how far she is in duty bound to respect the will of the National Government in this regard and yet maintain her own integrity, are matters which demand serious investigation.

The validity of her war debt—its legality, may well be questioned, but the character of her creditors and the circumstances under which she contracted them, are all to be taken into the account. We may see during the discussion, good reasons for discarding at least a part, if not the whole of her war debt; but the repudiation of private debts, debts of citizens among themselves, contracted in good faith during the war, which we see being discussed, we doubt, if our mind can be brought to acquiesce in any such positive violation of the laws of God and man.

"There are undoubtedly bad men in the State, but we should be glad to hear the man named, who is so hostile that he cannot be permitted to vote under the Proclamations of the President and Gov. Holden," &c.—*Sentinel*.

"We should like to see in the *Sentinel*, the names of those men in the State, whom our worthy cotemporary denominates "undoubtedly bad men." We would not "be glad to hear them named," but for the safety of the commonwealth, knowing the sound judgment of our worthy cotemporary, we should like to know whom he esteems "undoubtedly bad men."—*Standard*.

The undoubted bad men to whom we alluded, neighbor, were such as are *morally* bad. Their name is *legion*—such are all liars, drunkards, Sabbath breakers, fraudulent persons, adulterers, murderers and such like. Would our neighbor have us name all these, or even a part of them? Where shall we begin?

Of the *bad men politically*, of whom so much is said, we happen not to know their names or where they reside. We have seen it intimated that there are men in the State who are still bent upon opposition, factious and dangerous opposition to the Union and the Federal Government, and we have heard that there are men in the State who for several years have been distinguished by the *soubriquet*, Buffaloes and deserters, because they took advantage of their position to steal and injure the property of their fellow-citizens and to damage their persons. Now if there are any such persons in the State, we call all such, *bad* men, both morally and politically, but we do not know them. Does the *Standard* know any such? If so, it will please name them. Such men we have no confidence in,—could not trust them in any position, for if they did such things in the green tree, what will they not do in the dry?

THE MANIFEST IMPROVEMENT of temper in the Northern papers in regard to those who have been looked upon as most chargeable with the rebellion, argues well for the future unity and concord of the Union. Those who at one time were most ferocious and violent, now talk of forgetting the past, and instead of desiring more blood, really seem disposed to close up the entire volume of the tragical contest, with a general jubilee.

Some of the papers indicate not only an unwillingness for Mr. Jeff. Davis to suffer any further corporeal punishment, but are becoming indifferent to his trial. The sentiment attributed to Gen. Sherman if correct, would seem to establish the position that Mr. Lincoln really preferred that Mr. Davis should effect his escape, rather than capture and punish him.

The general diffusion of such sentiments and feelings, which we apprehend will be spread more and more as the army returns home, will go farther to heal the breach which at one time was thought incurable, than anything else. Along with this feeling, we hope to see a relaxing of the disposition to enforce confiscation, as well as the release of those political offenders whose incarceration can effect no wholesome object.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT of the Courts by Gov. Holden, we considered a very good and proper thing. It was a step towards the return of civil functions to the State, and was needed by the exigency. The *Standard* of yesterday reads all who complain of the exercise of the power by the Governor in this respect, a very proper lecture, and we commend it to the consideration of objectors. As the lecture was doubtless specially intended for our correspondent "Now and Then," we commend it to his attention. A critical, logical and legal argument in reply, couched in becoming terms, would not be inadmissible, if our correspondent deem it necessary.

Two Spanish bishops who protested against the recognition of Italy are threatened with trouble, their protests having been referred to the Council of State.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN RESTORING THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the President and his Cabinet, with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of re-establishing civil government, the initiatory measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of Provisional Governors.

The proceedings in the Cabinet are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what takes place in Cabinet council are, to say the least, unreliable. But it may be said, with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations that there is not now, nor is it believed there will be, any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States.

One of the reasons for this assertion is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are in precisely the same words founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the amnesty proclamation being in accord with that document.

The President, it is known from the representations of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from all the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated and misrepresent the true and real condition of public opinion.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before civil tribunal.

Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days, for consultation with the President, as to the time, the manner and place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination by the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial by a jury of the country for high treason.

Loyalty of North Carolina.

An impressive evidence of the becoming submission, with which the masses of our people have "accepted the situation," is presented in the promptness with which they are paying the United States direct tax, for the year 1860, to the Commissioners now in our midst, appointed for its collection. True, other motives, and particularly the apprehension of confiscation, in the event of noncompliance, impel to the summary discharge of this obligation, but we have the authority of one of the Commissioners for the statement, that the tax is almost invariably paid with a ready *cheerfulness* that augurs most favorably for the loyalty of the people to the government, and their disposition to make the best of the circumstances in which they are involved.

This sentiment of loyalty, we may here remark, has always been a proverbial feature in the character of the masses of North Carolina. By which we mean, not that it has been regarded simply in the light of an *abstract* sentiment, but that it has been practically illustrated in their entire history. It is a principle of action of which they have ever been proud, and which has been celebrated alike in their native song and story. How often have old and young among them re-echoed, with honest exultation, that portion of the great and good GASTON'S poetic eulogium upon their character,

"None yield to just rule a more LOYAL submission!"

—*N. C. Advertiser*.

CONFISCATION IN LOUISIANA.—There has been a good deal of movement in real estate this week, including several large secession and confiscation sales. Very good prices have been realized except in confiscated property. Many fears are entertained in regard to titles, which may be materially affected by the march of events and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The property of John Slidell, comprising 842 lots and squares of ground; with stores, dwellings houses and a banking house, were sold for $100,410. Before the war it was estimated at $800,000. Had the war not taken place, it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth $200,000. As it was, when the war broke out, he sold his Northern property pretty well to Mr. Belmont for Louisiana bonds, which afterward largely advanced, and considerable of Southern property was also well disposed of. In the case of the recent sales there were powerful intervenors, who claim under mortgages the full value of the property, and will doubtless carry their claims up to the Supreme Court. Very little, in fact, will be realized to the Government out of these confiscation sales.—They are most of them encumbered by just claims, which will be doubtless allowed. In the case of Mr. Slidell's interventors, fraud is charged, and the final review will depend upon the facts.—*New Orleans Letter*.

Richmond Sentiment.

The Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writing since the late elections, gives as the result of his observations that those of our people who during the late war were more "venomous," "now appear most earnest in bringing back for their and the benefit of those around them, the proper degree of ordered and respect to the Federal authorities. They at length appear to understand the only sure means of promoting the general good lies in encouraging others by their own good actions, to return to their allegiance, and to lay aside all of the bitterness of feeling that has guided them in the past."

On the same subject the Richmond correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

With every intelligent voter, who appreciated the condition of Virginia and the entire South, there was not the least under current of ill feeling towards the Administration in the selection of city officers; and any such accusation heretofore made is false to the citizens. The whole question, however, has been submitted to the President for his action, and there is a strong belief manifested by the citizens that he will yet order the election to be held valid. There is no bitterness or ill feeling towards General Turner, as he was placed in this position of antagonism with the people by designing men.

A full biography of President Lincoln is announced in Germany, and three have appeared in France, where they sell better than "Julius Cæsar."

The destructive policy of the Jacobins and sectional Radicals does not meet the approval of President Johnson. About this there is no longer a shadow of a doubt. After recent and stormy Cabinet discussions, he has determined to adhere to his own policy of reconstruction, it matters not with what opposition it meets. He proposes to rehabilitate all the States of the late Confederacy, by means of Provisional Governors, clothed with authority to order the election of delegates to Conventions to frame State organic laws. He believes that Congress has no right to interfere with the question of the right of suffrage in the States, and he refuses, in any manner whatever, to countenance any such monstrous usurpation of power by the General Government as that proposed by the New York *Tribune* and its followers. The President is sustained by the whole Conservative and Democratic parties at the North, as well as by a considerable portion of the Republican party, in the position which he has taken. Indeed, in the State of Maine alone have the Republicans yet ventured to put negro suffrage squarely into their platform of principles. The President is not unkindly disposed towards us, but he will insist upon the most explicit manifestation of a determination upon the part of the South to treat slavery and the doctrine of secession as forever dead. He ardently desires the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to become a portion of the Federal organic law. This he desires to be pointed to, through all time, as the great historical event of his administration. When this has been accomplished, and there are indications of a cheerful acquiescence upon the part of the South in what all rational men in Virginia now regard as inevitable, we shall find the President a most useful and faithful friend. We shall hear nothing more about confiscation and treason trials, and the whole weight of the Executive Department of the Government will then be hurled against the Radical party. We believe that, in due season, the President will relieve nearly all of those who were most prominent in the work of secession from the penalties of confiscation and treason, but he has intimated again and again that the leaders of the secession party, and those who have not yet been pardoned, should not be placed in authority at this time. Upon this subject the President, as all his speeches show, feels strongly and deeply and speaks vehemently.

Kind as the feelings of President JOHNSON are towards us as a people, and determined as he is, as soon as possible, to bring us back into the Union upon terms of State equality with the other States, he cannot at present control a Radical Congress upon the question of admitting our representatives into the two houses of that body. With that he has nothing whatever to do. The Radicals are already moving heaven and earth to compass the rejection next winter of the Southern representatives who are yet to be elected. Their leading papers and politicians, since the unfortunate hubbub about "the Richmond municipal elections," are insisting that "*just such insolent rebels as those who elected Secessionists to office in Richmond the other day intend to send only the most rampant Secessionists to Congress.*" This and other falsehoods they din into the ears of the people unceasingly day after day. They say that all of our candidates will be not only original Secessionists, but also advocates of paying the "Rebel debt" and of repudiating the "National debt." This and other calumnies they never grow weary of repeating. They do not, of course, believe these monstrous accusations themselves, but they are systematically inflaming the people of the North against our future representatives, in order that they may be rejected with impunity. They are preparing to accomplish their work of injustice by stripping the people of the South of all claim upon the sympathies of the conservative men of the North. Hence the intense delight with which the enemies of President JOHNSON and of the South repeat the late attacks upon the loyalty of the people of Richmond.—*Rich. Times*.

Grape-Culture.

The three best and chief varieties of American grapes—the Isabella, the Catawba, and Scuppernong—may all be said to be natives of North Carolina.

The first received its designation in honor of Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, of North Carolina, whose husband carried a vine from the garden of Gov. Smith, in Brunswick, to New York, and planted it on Long Island. For table use it is now, perhaps, more universally cultivated than any other grape.

We are not prepared with the evidence as to the indigenousness to this State of the Catawba, but such is the reputation of its nativity. We know the fact, only, that it abounds in certain localities, and that all the physical indications are in favor of its luxuriant and profitable culture.

The delicious Scuppernong, (or, as we find it written in the earliest records, "*es-sco per non,*") is undoubtedly native, and exists in our midst in almost incredible abundance. The first explorers of the State, Raleigh and others, found the vines stretching in all directions in the primeval woods, covered with their heavy clusters of fruit, and Lawson mentions it with an enthusiasm rather foreign to the prossaic style of his quaint historical narrative.

Though this grape, owing to the unaccountable and inexcusable apathy that has hitherto attended many of the industrial and other capabilities of the South, has not been very extensively manufactured into wine, or sufficiently so, at all events, to entitle it to any prominent place among the articles of commerce, intelligent and observing cultivators have not been blind to its pre-eminent superiority as a wine grape. A private letter from one of the absent members of our Agency gives some interesting particulars of a conversation with an eminent and experienced German grape-culturist, upon the subject. He expresses the conviction that the Scuppernong is the best grape known for wine making, and sustains the opinion by chemical reasons. He predicts, in connection with it, a new development in the art and business of wine-manufacture, and proposes, at an early day, to visit North Carolina for the purpose of more accurate observation of its qualities and existence.—*N. C. Advertiser*.

A MOBILE OPINION OF SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The Mobile *Tribune* says the amount of cotton in the South is greatly over-estimated in the North. Comparatively little cotton has been grown the last two years. Enough for seed and family consumption covers the whole of it. Of the large crop raised prior to the war, very little remains. When the amount destroyed by fire, deteriorated by time and exposure, consumed in domestic manufactures and run through the blockade, is considered; an estimate of one million bales for 1865 will more than cover all that will find a market.

The Philadelphia *Press* (radical) illustrates its theory of freedom of elections by saying:—"Does any one suppose that Etheridge would be allowed to enter the Capitol as a member, no matter how great the majority that returned him. Undoubtedly not."

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COHN & BURNHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. COHN,
Aug. 18 3t C. W. BURNHAM.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES
AND
NORTHERN EXCHANGE,
BONDS
Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ Deposits received. ☜
*** City papers copy. Aug 18 1y

THOMAS R. MOORE
Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.
☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON,
German and Cas STEEL,
English Island MOLASSES,
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
A. C. and CRUSHED SUGAR,
BABBITT'S READY SOAP MAKER—get a box of this and astonish yourself at the quantity of Soap it will make—only 50 cents,
THERMOMETER CHURNS,
WATER PAILS,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, &c.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
au 18-3t With Hart & Lewis.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.
Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.
Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 6-tf

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S,
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.
PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.
—ALSO—
HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.
New styles and very desirable.
—ALSO—
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,
HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	8 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00

TWO SQUARES.

Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]	5 Cts.
One month, do	85 "
Three months, do	$2 00
Six months, do	3 50
One year, do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 18-tf Petersburg, Va.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

It will be seen by the special order of Brig. Gen. Hardin, that Capt. M. Adams Assistant Provost Marshall of this District, has been appointed Commander of the Post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dr. Miller wants flax seed. Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co. offer a good house and dwelling at Lenoir Institute for sale.

John G Williams &Co. Notice the correction made in the advertisement of these gentlemen of yesterday.

The store of Messrs. Hough &Co. of Newbern was entered by a burglar on Tuesday night, the thief stole some articles, but left some of them and his tools on his escape.

A policeman in Newbern named Feltese who was shot by the guard on Monday night, it is thought will lose his arm. The colored sargent Hutching was not dangerously injured.

THE RAIL ROADS.—R. W. Lassiter, Esq., the newly elected President of the R. & G. R. Road is closely applying himself to his new duties. Col. Boyden, of the N. C. Rail Road, has gone North on business of his Road. R. R. Bridgers, Esq., of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, is also at work endeavoring to secure control of the entire Road. In a few days, we understand, the mails will be in regular operation on all these Roads.

Dug Chappell is yet alive and has resumed business in Petersburg.

The Daily *Express* and the Daily *Index* are exhibiting great enterprise. They have a pony express to Richmond bringing the latest papers. We are indebted to the kindness of the *Index* for a copy of that paper of the 17th and the Baltimore *Sun* of the 16th received here on the evening of the 17th.

WELDON.—The following is from a Weldon correspondent who writes to the Petersburg *Index*:

"The number of negroes that collected at this point, shortly after the announcement of their emancipation, is somewhat diminished, and it is to be hoped they are beginning to learn that freedom does not mean idleness, and that they will turn their attention to the means of obtaining an honest living for themselves and families. The corn crop is unusually fine in this section, and unless some disaster occur between this and gathering time, there will be no lack of bread in this community, and as corn is the principle agent in raising meat, we hope to have a sufficient quantity of that necessary article for another year.

"Rather an unusual amount of sickness is prevailing. I have heard of numbers of cases of bilious, and chills and fevers are abundant. As a general thing, however, they readily yield to medical treatment, there having been comparatively few fatal cases. I have not heard as yet, any public announcement of candidates for the Convention in this county."

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of North-Carolina.

Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Thursday,	August	24, Morganton.
Sunday	"	27, Salisbury.
Tuesday,	"	29, Hillsboro'.
Thursday,	"	31, Chapel Hill.
Sunday,	September	3, Warrenton.
Tuesday,	"	5, Henderson.
Wednesday,	"	6, Williamsboro'.
Friday,	"	8, Oxford.
Sunday,	"	10, Louisburg.

☞Other State papers copy.

SPECULATION.—The country is filled with the spirit of speculation. It is infectious, and all professions and occupations seem to be affected by it. Calculation is set at defiance. Business forecast is become a misleading phantom in the highways of trade. Whoever scents the carrier of swollen capital, as it is lifted to this place or to that, finds the place of the eagles of plunder and "realizes." To be "within the ring" is to know the rise or fall of stocks, or merchandise, floating like a bubble on the eddies of traffic. Excessive money has put into the hands of some the control, to a large extent, at their will, of the law of supply, and demand. By enormous purchases any article of daily consumption is withdrawn from the market, and an artificial demand is created. The cry of scarcity is raised, and prices advance. Then the floodgates of withheld supplies are opened, and holders release their grasp. The market next is glutted, prices grow unsteady, yield to the avidity of buyers, then topple and fall. Some make others lose fortunes. Meantime prudent men limit their business operations, and there is a stagnation in that branch of trade. And this is the zigzag course of mercantile transactions now a-days, universally complained of, and almost as extensively practiced.

SUFFOLK.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Suffolk, Va., says:

"The clergy of Suffolk, all of whom left with the Confederate army in 1862, or soon thereafter, are returning. Rev. Mr. Wellons, of the Christian Church, has been at home for some time past, and Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of the Episcopal Church, will soon resume his labors. The Methodist Church is supplied by Rev. A. R. Bernard, a venerable minister, living a few miles in the country. The Baptist Church having been used by the soldiers for a long time, is thereby rendered unfit for use until repaired."

The *Chronicle*, the Washington *Chronicle*, speaking of the mendacious Raleigh correspondent of the Associated Press, at Raleigh, N. C., says:

"Will somebody let the public know who is this correspondent of the Associated Press?—if he is the same who, during the war, became infamous as a manufacturer of bogus news from Newbern, no one will be surprised at anything that may emanate from that quarter. Let us have his name."

GENERAL NEWS.

Richmond Items.

The *Times* says that two cent Confederate postage stamps are in demand in that city and are purchased by Mr. Wooten, a lawyer, at their face.—What does it mean?

A dredging machine has been at work cleaning out James River below Rocketts, which has improved the navigation.

Mr. John Fisher, a tobacconist of Richmond died at Charlotte in this State on the 15th.

The corner stone of the new National Bank was laid in Richmond on the 15th.

Capt. M. Meredith Lipscomb is a candidate for Congress from the Richmond District.

Robberies, burglaries &c. are still common in Richmond, and surrounding country.

The Richmond *Whig*, the *Times* and the *Republic* are most excellent dailies.

Petersburg Items.

The following sales of Tobacco were made on the 16th:

Oaks Warehouse—7,000 lbs. Loose from $3 to 14; 19 hhds. Lugs $3 55 to 6; Common Leaf $6 to 10 25; Good Leaf $12 25 to 15. Nothing fine offered.

Centre Warehouse—6,000 lbs. Loose Lugs $2 60 to 4 90; Leaf $5 to 14 50. No return made of sales of hhds.

West Hill Warehouse—5,000 lbs. Loose $3 60 to 9 75; 5 hhds. Lugs $5 75 to 8 75; Leaf $7 75 to 13 50.

WEEKLY RECORD.—A keen observing friend of ours, says the *Index*, furnishes the following calculation of street business in our city during the past week: Whisky sold 14,748 gallons; broken heads 840; free fights 207; oaths 415,678; ladies meeting with nothing disagreeable while walking two consecutive squares 00; sober men 26; policemen 00; gas 00; clean sidewalks 00.

General Items.

President Johnson has determined to try Mr. Jeff. Davis for high treason by a jury before a civil court.

It is also stated that the President has determined to withdraw the order suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

The schooner *First Fruit* from Cardiff, reports the Great Eastern and the Terrible 51° 40′ north, long. 38. The Terrible reported that the cable was parted the 2d of Aug. The Great Eastern is supposed to have arrived at Aspy Bay on the 15th inst.

A frightful Railroad disaster occurred on the Housatonic Rail Road on the 15th, killing seven persons and wounding eleven others.

FLOUR.—On Monday, flour commanded in Richmond, very fair prices. Family sold at $12 50 to $13; Superfine $10 to 10 50; Extra $11 to 11 50—all Richmond inspection. Brands of Baltimore and New York inspection were held at lower figures.

CUPID AMONG THE DARKIES.—The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Union* of the 5th of August, says: "The clerk of our county court issued during the month of July, 423 marriage licenses. The number issued to white persons, 16; to colored 106. He issued as high as 106 in one day. Is there a county in this State that can beat this?"

GONE.—A noted broker has disappeared from Philadelphia with $26,000, and a woman. Both another man's property.

There is a soldier in Norfolk, Virginia, who is seven feet four inches tall.

Beef can be bought in Galveston for seven cents per pound, greenbacks, or for five cents specie.

Memphis, with 40,000 inhabitants, and only 3,000 registered votes, cast but 1,347 ballots for Congressmen at the late election.

The Rev. Bishop Kavanaugh occupied the pulpit of the Andrew Church, Nashville, last Sabbath.

COTTON.—There are now about 10,000 bales of Confederate Cotton at New York, and 30,000 more are soon expected, to be sold at auction.

The first cotton boll of the season was presented to the editor of the Nashville *Gazette* on Thursday last. It came from Rutherford county. The first boll of the present season grown in North Carolina has been presented to the Newbern *Times*. It grew in Lenoir county.

Emigration to Brazil.

Many gentlemen having applied to us for information respecting the inducements offering in Brazil for emigration to that country, we learn from official sources, and state as matter for certainty and not for practical use, that the Imperial Government looks with sympathy and interest on the American emigration to Brazil, and is resolved to give the most favorable welcome. Emigrants will find an abundance of fertile land, suitable for the culture of cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, rice, etc., which will be sold at the rate of twenty-three, forty-six, seventy or ninety cents per acre, (dollar equal to 1,300 reis,) to be paid before taking possession, or sold for terms of five years, the emigrants paying six per cent. interest yearly.

These lands are situated in the Provinces San Pedro, San Catharina, Parana San Paulo, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janerio, etc, and each emigrant may select his own lands. As soon as the emigrant has chosen his land it will be measured by the Government, and possession given on payment of the price stipulated.

The laws in force grant many favors to emigrants, such an exemption from import duties on all objects of personal use. They will enjoy liberty of conscience in religious matters, and may become naturalized citizens after two years' residence in the Empire, and will be exempt from all military duties except the National Guard [militia] in the municipality. No slaves can be imported into Brazil from any country whatever.—Emigration of agriculturists and mechanics are the most desired.—*New York Daily News.*

Savannah---Arrest of Mrs. Davis' Brother.

General Brannan has given orders for the Pulaski House to be restored to its original proprietor, Major Wiltburger, who was an officer in the Confederate army. J. D. Howell, a brother in-law of Jeff. Davis, who, as previously stated, was arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct and uttering insulting and disloyal language in the Pulaski House, has been sentenced to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, six months' imprisonment, and subsequently to be sent out of the district.

The New York *Express* says the New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has criticised General Canby's administration rather sharply, reached this city under arrest, to-day, and was put under charge of General Hooker.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated 14th, in the National *Intelligencer*, says:

To-day a delegation arrived with sworn documents, and left for Washington to lay before the President the outrages of the late election in Kentucky. These papers, when published, will exhibit a most infamous and unprecedented outrage.

They have had a *habeas corpus* case at Shreveport, Louisiana---a failure. The editor of the *Southwestern* says:

"We are of opinion, from what we heard in the court room, that civil law extends no further than permitted by the military, for the present."

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 15th inst, by Rev. A. R. Raven, Capt. ALBERT MAGNIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN E GILBERT, of this city.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange "
30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.
Oct. 7 8 Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN O. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 19, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	10 00	to	11
Extra Superfine,	9 50	to	10 50
Superfine,	9 00	to	10
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	35
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	75	to	1
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 35
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	33
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1
RICE—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED
DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,
LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 9. }

[Extract.]

II. CAPT. M. ADAMS, Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commander of the Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig Gen HARDIN.
A MARLAND, A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
OFFICE POST COMMANDANT,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

In accordance with Special Order, No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh. M. ADAMS,
Aug. 19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 19,---tlst Jan.

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to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

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FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

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W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Guion, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8 2w

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FOR THE SALE OF
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79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Next Door to old Stand [Express Office].
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods,	Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes,	Kid Gloves,
White Goods,	Travelling Bags,
Mourning Goods,	Belts and Belt Ribbon,
Hoisery,	Cord, Whalebone,
Hoop Skirts,	Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
&c., &c., &c.	

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SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee Soap, Salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar Spices, Pickles Can Fruits Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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BAGGING, Rope and Twine
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

FOR anything you want and you can get supplied. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
au 14 tf

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

IN obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court-House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.
Aug 16-6t J. J. FERRILL, Clerk.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.
☞Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
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(*Near old County Wharf.*)
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2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
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A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

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HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are constantly running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

Flogging in Schools.

The following from the New York *Tribune* may be of use, although Greely is an extremeist. Children must be disciplined. If a parent, teacher or guardian has neither the sense nor grace necessary to manage a child without whipping, he must be whipped properly. Children *must be managed:*

"There is still more or less flogging in our schools, but the general opinion of the most intelligent friends of education is against it. The coarse brutality with which this discipline was once administered would not now be tolerated for a day; and the master who should now maul, bruise and torture his pupil in a fashion thought to be perfectly proper and necessary half a century ago, would soon find himself an inmate of the nearest prison. In the public schools of England, flogging is getting day by day into greater disrepute, and by some masters it has already been given up, except in the extremest cases. Dr Arnold, at Rugby, we believe, never flogged except for the crime of lying, and even in such cases preferred expulsion. It is a question whether that punishment which is universally allowed to be bad for men, to be demoralizing, degrading and inherently unjust, can be a good one for boys. When the rod is liberally used, the shame, of course, can never be counted on; if the whole school is flogged, chastisement brings no moral disgrace to any individual. Pupils are transformed into little Spartans, whose hearts and cuticles have grown simultaneously hard, and who take a pride in receiving without a howl the smartest strokes of the cowhide or ferule. Parents have grown extremely jealous of the administration of any physical punishment by the teacher; and considering the abuses to which it is liable, we do not think that this sensitiveness is to be blamed. A teacher who flogs in a passion—and school-keepers almost always flog in a passion—is not to be trusted. In a moment of rage, he may, by a blow inflicted upon the head, make an idiot of the brightest of boys. Surely, in this age of general enlightenment, and of vast acquisitions in the science of education, there must be some method nobler than the infliction of temporary physical pain of proving to the young nature the folly of doing wrong and the wisdom of doing right. If we have given up torture in the most desperate cases of the most hardened of adults, why should we retain it for those of tender years, still susceptible of good moral impressions, and with fresh and unhackneyed and generally generous natures, to which the appeals of wisdom and of affection may be addressed? To flog is unquestionably the easiest, the shortest and the readiest method of executing a penalty; but punishment for its own sake, with no eye to reformation, is forbidden alike by common justice and by the precepts of Christianity. Equally repulsive is the fallacy of punishing for the sake of example. We have no right to inflict pain upon one child in order that another may be made better. Apart from its gross injustice, such mere terrorism exerts but a temporary influence, and through repetition soon ceases to exert any influence whatever."

General Sherman.

Major Nicholas, in his "Story of the Great March," gives the following description of General Sherman:

"In person General Sherman is nearly six feet in height, with a wiry, muscular, and not ungraceful frame. His age is only forty seven years, but his face is furrowed with deep lines, indicating care and profound thought. With surprising rapidity, however, these strong lines disappear when he talks with children and women. His eyes are of a dark brown color, and sharp and quick in expression. His forehead is broad and fair, sloping gently to the top of his head, which is covered with thick and light brown hair, closely trimmed. His beard and moustache, of a sandy hue, are also closely cut. His constitution is iron. Exposure to cold, rain or burning heat seems to produce no effect upon his powers of endurance and strength. Under the most harassing conditions I have never seen him exhibit any symptoms of fatigue. In the field he retires early, but at midnight he may be found pacing in front of his tent, or sitting by the camp fire smoking a cigar. His sleep must be light and unrestful, for the galloping of a courier's horse down the road instantly wakes him, as well as a voice or a movement of his tent. He falls asleep as easily and quickly as a little child—by the roadside, upon the wet ground, on the hard floor, or when a battle rages near him. No circumstance of time or place seems to effect him. His men is never clumsy or common-place; and when mounted upon review he appears in every way the great captain that he is."

The Negro Population.

The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland.—Entire families of the new comers, carrying on their persons all their worldly wealth, are frequently seen in our streets. A census is being taken of the colored population, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the destitute and assisting the idle to work. The Freedman's Bureau has commenced the work of establishing free schools for the colored children. Campbell Hospital, which is now being divided into rooms, is sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand of such people. The old resident negroes look on the influx with disapprobation and jealousy, fearing that the demand for employment may have the effect of reducing the present wages for labor.—*Dispatch to American.*

Trouble with Virginia Negroes.

We learn from a Washington despatch that grave difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and the freedmen in that county. The presence of armed negro troops in the county does not seem to operate to stay the ravages of the free negroes, who, congregating at one or two or more prominent points in the county, kill the sheep, poultry and hogs, and devastate the corn fields, melon and other patches without stint.

Miscegenation.

[Savannah letter to Baltimore Gazette.]

The negroes still occupy a great deal of our attention, they are so constantly bringing themselves before the public notice. A wedding was celebrated lately which excited some remark.—The contracting parties were a white officer, first lieutenant in a negro regiment, and a colored damsel, formerly a servant in a respectable family. The marriage ceremony was performed with great pomp in one of the colored Baptist churches, and the happy pair immediately left for New York on a bridal tour.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

Journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi-Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

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RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

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AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8-tf

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ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
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POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly au 8 tf

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He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14, —tf1st Jan.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds	exempt
AFFIDAVIT	5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings,	exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written,	5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,	
Of patent right,	5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c—at sight or on demand,	2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100,	5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof,	5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America,	exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports,	10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	$1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,)	5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)	
Official,	$1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less,	50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)	
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule,	25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,	2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100	5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company,	25 cents
General,	5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public,	5 cents
Of search of records,	5 cents
That certain papers are on file,	5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found,	5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes,	5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death,	5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers,	5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50,	10 cents
Exceeding $ 0, and not exceeding $1,000	25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such,	25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file,	5 cents
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)	
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand,	2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)	
Brokers,	10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	$1,00
For every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value,	25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value,	$1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses,	50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross,	10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons,	25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company,	10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate,	$1,00
For any other purpose,	50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000,	$1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000,	50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of	$1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft,	25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)	
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.	
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property,	2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value,	10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard,	25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity,	50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over,	50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,	50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100,	25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100,	50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.	
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10,	10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50,	50 cents
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000,	25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000,	50 cents
Exceeding $5,000,	$1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum,	50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,	50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."	
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,	10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels,	25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500,	50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS,	5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35,	50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50,	$1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50.	$1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

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HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

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is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES

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will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,

&c., &c.

He invites an inspection of his stock

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PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political axioms will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number.

W. E. PELL, SEN.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest miltary orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Avertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

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THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

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A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

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